

STU

Anger would indite
Such woful *stuff* as I or Shadwell write. *Dryden's Javen.*
To-morrow will be time enough
To hear such mortifying *stuff*. *Swift.*
The free things that among rakes pass for wit and spirit,
Must be hocking *stuff* to the ears of persons of delicacy. *Gariff.*
10. It is now seldom used in any sense but in contempt or dislike.
To STUFF. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To fill very full with any thing.
When we've *stuff'd*
These pipes, and these conveyances of blood,
With wine and feeding, we have suppler souls. *Shakespeare.*
If I find him comforting the king,
It will *stuff* his suspicion more fully. *Shakespeare.*
Though plentiful, all too little seems
To *stuff* this maw, this vast unhide-bound corps. *Milton.*
What have we more to do than to *stuff* our guts with these
fies? *L'Estrange.*
This crook drew hazel-boughs adown,
And *stuff'd* her apron wide with nuts so brown. *Gay.*
2. To fill to uncleaness.
With some oblivious antidote
Cleanse the *stuff'd* bosom of that perilous *stuff*
Which weighs upon the heart. *Shakespeare.*
3. To thrust into any thing.
Put roses into a glass with a narrow mouth, *stuffing* them
close together, but without bruising, and they retain smell and
colour fresh a year. *Bacon's Natural History.*
4. To fill by being put into any thing.
Grief fills the room up of my absent child,
Lies in his bed, walks up and down with me,
Stuff's out his vacant garments with his form. *Shakespeare.*
With inward arms the dire machine they load,
And iron bowels *stuff* the dark abode. *Dryden's Æn.*
A bed,
The *stuffing* leaves, with hides of bears o'erspread. *Dryden.*
5. To swell out by something thrust in.
I will be the man that shall make you great.—I cannot
perceive how, unless you give me your doublet, and *stuff* me
out with straw. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*
The gods for sin
Should with a swelling drop *stuff* thy skin. *Dryden.*
Officious Baucis lays
Two cushions *stuff'd* with straw, the seat to raise. *Dryden.*
6. To fill with something improper or superfluous.
It is not usual among the best patterns to *stuff* the report of
particular lives with matter of public record. *Watson.*
Those accusations are *stuffed* with odious generals, that the
proofs seldom make good. *Clarendon.*
For thee I dim these eyes, and *stuff* this head
With all such reading as was never read. *Pope.*
7. To obstruct the organs of scent or respiration.
These gloves the count sent me; they are an excellent per-
fume.—I am *stuffed*, cousin, I cannot smell. *L'Estrange.*
8. To fill meat with something of high relish.
She went for partly to *stuff* a rabbit. *Shakespeare.*
He aim'd at all, yet never could excel
In any thing but *stuffing* of his veal. *King's Cookery.*
9. To form by stuffing.
An eastern king put a judge to death for an iniquitous sen-
tence, and ordered his hide to be *stuffed* into a cushion, and
placed upon the tribunal. *Swift.*
To STUFF. *v. n.* To feed gluttonously.
Wedge'd in a spacious elbow-chair,
And on her plate a treble share,
As if she ne'er could have enough,
Taught harmless man to cram and *stuff*. *Swift.*
STUFFING. *n. f.* [from *stuff*.]
1. That by which any thing is filled.
Rome was a farrago out of the neighbouring nations; and
Greece, though one monarchy under Alexander, yet the
people that were the *stuffing* and materials thereof, existed
before. *Hale.*
2. Relishing ingredients put into meat.
Arrach leaves are very good in pottage and *stuffings*. *Mort.*
STUCK, or STUCK. *n. f.* [*stuc*, French; *stucco*, Italian.] A com-
position of lime and marble, powdered very fine, commonly
called plaster of Paris, with which figures and other ornaments
resembling sculpture are made. *Bailey.*
STULM. *n. f.* A shaft to draw water out of a mine. *Bailey.*
STULTILOQUENCE. *n. f.* [*stultus* and *loquentia*, Lat.] Foolish
talk. *Ditt.*
STUM. *n. f.* [*stum*, Swedish, supposed to be contracted from
mustum, Latin.]
1. Wine yet unfermented; the cremor or froth on must.
An unctuous clammy vapour, that arises from the *stum* of
grapes, when they lie mashed in the vat, puts out a light,
when dipped into it. *Addison on Italy.*
2. New wine used to raise fermentation in dead and vapid wines.
Let our wines without mixture or *stum* be all fine,
Or call up the master, and break his dull noidle. *B. Johnson.*

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3. Wine revived by a new fermentation.
Drink ev'ry letter on't in *stum*,
And make it brisk champagne become. *Hudibras.*
To STUM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To renew wine by mixing
fresh wine and raising a new fermentation.
Vapid wines are put upon the lees of noble wines to give
them spirit, and we *stum* our wines to renew their spirits. *Floy.*
To STUMBLE. *v. n.* [This word *stunus* derives from *stump*,
and says the original meaning is to *strike* or *trip* against a
stump. I rather think it comes from *tumble*.]
1. To trip in walking.
When she will take the rein, I let her run;
But she'll not *stumble*. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*
A headfall being refrained to keep him from *stumbling*,
hath been often burst.
As we pac'd along
Upon the giddy footing of the hatches,
Methought that Glotter *stumbled*; and, in falling,
Struck me, that fought to stay him, overboard. *Shakespeare.*
The way of the wicked is as darkness: they know not at
what they *stumble*. *Prov. iv. 19.*
Cover'd o'er with blood,
Which from the patriot's breast in torrents flow'd,
He faints: his steed no longer hears the rein;
But *stum* his o'er the heap his hand had slain. *Prior.*
2. To slip; to err; to slide into crimes or blunders.
He that loveth his brother, shideth in the light, and there is
none occasion of *stumbling* in him. *1 Jo. ii. 10.*
This my day of grace
They who neglect and scorn, shall never taste;
But hard be harden'd, blind be blinded more,
That they may *stumble* on, and deeper fall. *Milton.*
3. To strike against by chance; to light on by chance.
This extreme dealing had driven her to put herself with a
great lady of that country, by which occasion she had *stumbled*
upon such mischances as were little for the honour of her or
her family. *Scidg.*
What man art thou, that, thus bescreen'd in night,
So *stumblest* on my council. *Shakespeare. Romeo and Juliet.*
A mouse, bred in a chett, dropped out over the side, and
stumbled upon a delicious morsel. *L'Estrange.*
Ovid *stumbled*, by some inadvertency, upon Livia in a
hath. *Dryden.*
Many of the greatest inventions have been accidentally
stumbled upon by men busy and inquisitive. *Rei.*
Write down *p* and *b*, and make signs to him to endeavour
to pronounce them, and guide him by shewing him the motion
of your own lips; by which he will, with a little endeavour,
stumble upon one of them. *Helder's Elements of Speech.*
To STUMBLE. *v. a.*
1. To obstruct in progress; to make to trip or stop.
2. To make to boggle; to offend.
Such terms amus'd them all, *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
And *stumbled* many.
One thing more *stumbles* me in the very foundation of this
hypothesis. *Lact.*
STUMBLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A trip in walking.
2. A blunder; a failure.
One *stumble* is enough to deface the character of an hon-
ourable life. *L'Estrange.*
STUMBLER. *n. f.* [from *stumble*.] One that stumbles.
Be sweet to all: is thy complexion four?
Then keep such company; make them thy allay:
Get a sharp wife, a servant that will low'r;
A *stumbler* stumbles least in rugged way. *Herrick.*
STUMBLINGBLOCK. *n. f.* [from *stumble*.] Cause of stumbling;
STUMBLINGSTONE. } cause of error; cause of offence.
We preach Christ crucified, unto the Jews a *stumblingblock*,
and unto the Greeks foolishness. *1 Cor. i. 23.*
This *stumblingstone* we hope to take away. *Burnet.*
Shakespeare is a *stumblingblock* to these rigid critics. *Spek.*
STUMP. *n. f.* [*stump*, Danish; *stompe*, Dutch; *stompen*, Dan-
ish to lop.] The part of any solid body remaining after the rest
is taken away.
He struck so strongly, that the knotty sting
Of his huge tail he quite in funder cleft;
Five joints thereof he hew'd, and but the *stump* him left. *Spenser.*
Your colt's tooth is not cast yet.—Not while I have a
stump. *Shakespeare.*
He through the bushes scrambles;
A *stump* doth trip him in his pace;
Down comes poor Hob upon his face,
Amongst the briars and brambles. *Dryden's Nymphod.*
Who, 'cause they're waded to the *stumps*,
Are represented best by rumps. *Hudibras.*
A coach-horse snapt off the end of his finger, and I drest
the *stump* with common digitive. *Wigman's Surgery.*
A poor ass, now wore out to the *stumps*, fell down under his
load. *L'Estrange.*
Against a *stump* his tusks the monster grinds,
And in the sharpen'd edge new vigour finds. *Dryden.*
A tongue

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A tongue might have some resemblance to the *stump* of a
feather. *Gray's Museum.*
Worn to the *stumps* in the service of the maids, 'tis thrown
out of doors, or condemned to kindle a fire. *Swift.*
STUMPY. *adj.* [from *stump*.] Full of stumps; hard; stiff;
strong. A bad word.
They burn the stubble, which, being so *stumpy*, they seldom
plow in. *Milton.*
To STUN. *v. a.* [Teunon, Saxon, *ge-*stun**, noise.]
1. To confound or dizzy with noise.
An universal hubbub wild
Of *stunning* sounds, and voices all confus'd,
Assaults his ear. *Milton.*
Still shall I hear, and never quit the score,
Stun'd with hoarse Codrus' Thecid o'er and o'er. *Dryden.*
Too strong a noise *stuns* the ear, and one too weak does
not act upon the organ. *Cheyne.*
So Alma, weary'd of being great,
And nodding in her chair of state,
Stunn'd and worn out with endless chat,
Of Will did this, and Nan said that.
Shouts as thunder loud afflict the air,
And *stun* the birds releas'd.
The Britons, once a savage kind,
Defendants of the barbarous Huns,
With limbs robust, and voice that *stuns*,
You taught to modulate their tongues,
And speak without the help of lungs. *Swift.*
2. To make senseless or dizzy with a blow.
One hung a pole-ax at his saddle-bow,
And one a heavy mace to *stun* the foe. *Dryden.*
STUNG. The preterite and participle passive of *sting*.
To both these sisters have I sworn my love:
Each jealous of the other, as the *stung*
Are of the adder. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*
With envy *stung*, they view each other's deeds,
The fragrant work with diligence proceeds. *Dryden's Æn.*
STUNK. The preterite of *stink*.
To STUNT. *v. a.* [*stunta*, Mandick.] To hinder from growth.
Though this usage *stunted* the girl in her growth, it gave
her a hardy constitution; she had life and spirit. *Arbutnot.*
There he stop'd short, nor since has writ a tittle,
But has the wit to make the most of little;
Like *stunted* hide-bound trees, that just have got
Sufficient sap at once to bear and rot. *Pope.*
The tree grew scrubby, dry'd a-top and *stunted*,
And the next parson stubb'd and burnt it. *Swift.*
STUPE. *n. f.* [*stupa*, Latin.] Cloath or flax dipped in warm
medicaments, and applied to a hurt or sore.
A fomentation was by some pretender to surgery applied
with coarse woollen *stupes*, one of which was bound upon his
leg. *Wigman's Surgery.*
To STUPE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To foment; to dress with *stupes*.
The clear divide, and *stupe* the part affected with wine. *Wigman.*
STUPEFACITION. *n. f.* [*stupefactio*, Fr. *stupéfais*, Lat.] Insen-
sibility; dullest; stupidity; sluggishness of mind; heavy folly.
All resistance of the dictates of conscience brings a hard-
ness and *stupescation* upon it. *South.*
She sent to ev'ry child
Firm impudence, or *stupescation* mild;
And strat succeeded, leaving shame no room,
Cibberian forehead, or Cimmerian gloom. *Dunciad.*
STUPEFACITIVE. *adj.* [from *stupescation*, Latin; *stupéfais*, Fr.]
Causing insensibility; dulling; obstructing the senses; narco-
tick; opiate.
It is a gentle fomentation, and hath a very little mixture
of some *stupescative*. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Opium hath a *stupescative* part, and a heating part; the one
moving sleep, the other a heat. *Bacon.*
STUPENDOUS. *adj.* [*stupendus*, Lat.] Wonderful; amazing;
astonishing.
All those *stupendous* acts deservedly are the subject of a his-
tory, excellently written in Latin by a learned prelate. *Clarendon.*
Great joy was at their meeting, and at sight
Of that *stupendous* bridge his joy increas'd.
Portents and prodigies their souls amaz'd;
But most, when this *stupendous* pile was rais'd. *Dryden.*
Mortals, fly this curst detested race:
A hundred of the same *stupendus* size,
A hundred Cyclops live among the hills. *Addison.*
Our numbers can scarce give us an idea of the vast quantity
of systems in this *stupendous* piece of architecture. *Cheyne.*
STUPID. *adj.* [*stupidus*, French; *stupidus*, Latin.]
1. Dull; wanting sensibility; wanting apprehension; heavy;
sluggish of understanding.
O that men should be so *stupid* grown
As to forsake the living God.
Men, boys and women, *stupid* with surprise,
Where e'er the paffes, fix their wond'ring eyes. *Dryden.*
If I by chance succeed,
Know, I am not so *stupid*, or so hard,
Not to feel praise, or fame's deserv'd reward. *Dryden.*

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With wild surprise
A moment *stupid*, motionless he stood. *Thomson.*
2. Performed without skill or genius.
Wit, as the chief of virtue's friends,
Disdains to serve ignoble ends:
Observe what loads of *stupid* rhimes
Oppress us in corrupted times. *Swift.*
STUPIDITY. *n. f.* [*stupiditas*, Fr. *stupiditas*, Latin.] Dullest;
heaviness of mind; sluggishness of understanding
Shadwel alone, of all my sons, is he
Who stands confirm'd in full *stupidity*. *Dryden.*
STUPIDLY. *adv.* [from *stupid*.]
1. With suspension or inactivity of understanding.
That space the evil one abstracted stood
From his own evil, and for the time remain'd
Stupidly good. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
2. Dully; without apprehension.
On the shield there was engraven maps of countries, which
Ajax could not comprehend, but looked on as *stupidly* as his
fellow-beast the lion. *Dryden's Fables, Dedicate.*
STUPIDIFIER. *n. f.* [from *stupidify*.] That which causes stu-
pidity.
To STUPIDIFY. *v. a.* [*stupescio*, Latin.] This word should
therefore be spelled *stupescify*; but the authorities are against it.]
To make stupid; to deprive of sensibility; to dull.
It is not malleable; but yet is not fluent, but *stupescid*. *Bac.*
Those
Will *stupify* and dull the sense a while. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*
Pounce it into the quicksilver, and so proceed to the *stupi-*
fying. *Bacon.*
Consider whether that method, used to quiet some con-
sciences, does not *stupify* more. *Deacy of Pity.*
The fumes of his passion do as really intoxicate his discern-
ing faculty, as the fumes of drink discompose and *stupify* the
brain of a man overcharged with it. *South.*
Envy, like a cold poison, benumbs and *stupifies*; and con-
scious of its own impotence, folds its arms in despair. *Catler.*
STUPOR. *n. f.* [Latin; *stupor*, French.] Suspension or dimi-
nution of sensibility.
A pungent pain in the region of the kidneys, a *stupor*, or
dull pain in the thigh and colic, are symptoms of an inflam-
mation of the kidneys. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
To STUPRATE. *v. a.* [*stupro*, Latin.] To ravish; to violate.
STUPRATION. *n. f.* [*stupratio*, from *stupro*, Lat.] Rape; vio-
lation.
Stupration must not be drawn into practice. *Brown.*
STURDILY. *adv.* [from *sturdy*.]
1. Stoutly; hardily.
2. Obstinately; resolutely.
Then withdraw
From Cambridge, thy old nurse; and, as the rest,
Here roughly chew and *sturdily* digest
Th' immense vast volumes of our common law. *Donne.*
STURDINESS. *n. f.* [from *sturdy*.]
1. Stoutness; hardiness.
Sacrifice not his innocency to the attaining some little skill
of bustling for himself, by his conversation with vicious boys,
when the chief use of that *sturdiness*, and standing upon his
own legs, is only for the preservation of his virtue. *Locke.*
2. Brutal strength
STURDY. *adv.* [*sturdy*, French.]
1. Hardy; stout; brutal; obstinate. It is always used of men
with some disagreeable idea of coarseness or rudeness.
This must be done, and I would fain see
Mortal so *sturdy* as to gain say. *Hudibras.*
A *sturdy* hardened sinner shall advance to the utmost pitch
of impiety with less reluctance than he took the first steps,
whilst his conscience was yet vigilant and tender. *Atterbury.*
Aw'd by that house, accustom'd to command,
The *sturdy* kerns in due subjection stand,
Nor bear the reins in any foreign hand. *Dryden.*
2. Strong; forcible.
The ill-appareled knight now had gotten the reputation of
some *sturdy* lout, he had so well defended himself. *Sidney.*
Ne ought his *sturdy* strokes might stand before,
That high trees overthrew, and rocks in pieces tore. *F. 2.*
3. Stiff; stout.
He was not of any delicate contexture, his limbs rather
sturdy than dainty. *Wotton.*
Sturdy oaks
Bow'd their stiff necks, loaden with stormy blasts,
Or torn up sheer. *Milton's Par. Reg.*
STURGEON. *n. f.* [*sturio*, *tursio*, Latin.] A sea-fish.
It is part of the scutellated bone of a *sturgeon*, being flat, of
a porous or cellular constitution on one side, the cells being
worn down, and smooth on the other. *Woodward.*
STURK. *n. f.* [reyn, Saxon.] A young ox or heifer. *Bailey.*
Thus they are still called in Scotland.
To STUT. } *v. n.* [*stuten*, to hinder, Dutch.] To speak
To STUTTER. } with hesitation; to stammer.
Divers *stut*: the cause is the refrigeration of the tongue, where-
by it is less apt to move; and therefore naturals *stut*. *Bacon.*
STUTTER.